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**REMARKS**

Consideration of the amendments to the application is respectfully requested. The response is made pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.121. No new matter has been entered.

**Status of Claims**

Claims 1-39 are pending in this application.

Claims 1, 10, 11, 19, 21 and 31 have been amended.

**Claims**

**Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by  
Berstis et al. (US 5,874,936)**

In paragraphs 5-41 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects Claims 1-24, 27-34 and 36-39 under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Berstis et al. (US 5,874,936). Applicant has amended the claims to better clarify applicant's invention.

**Applicant's Invention**

Applicant recognized that navigating through a website or training material is a very tedious, time consuming and frustrating process requiring the user to scroll through multiple pages of content by clicking mouse buttons and manipulating the cursor to designated locations on a web page. Applicant's invention overcomes the aforementioned problems by enabling scrolling of a page to occur automatically as a result of the user simply moving the cursor to one of two ends of a border frame structure. As long as the cursor is on an end of the structure, scrolling will continue without any further clicking or manipulations by the user. In other words, scrolling is automated and occurs in direct response to placing the cursor on one of the ends of the structure. Moving the cursor away from the structure stops the scrolling. This feature also allows a website and its content or training material to be pushed to the user even if the user does nothing to otherwise navigate through the website.

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**Berstis**

Berstis is directed to a method and apparatus of automatic scrolling by a remote pointing device. (Emphasis added) In the prior art, Berstis describes conventional operations of scrolling. With specific reference to col. 2, lines 51-58, Berstis describes how the cursor is "placed" on the UP arrow 16 or Down (DN) arrow 18, and the pointing device operated to move the content. In contrast, Applicant's invention moves (scrolls) the content in "direct response" to placing the cursor on an end of the frame border structure and does not require operation of the pointing device by the user once placed in position.

Berstis' invention describes an automatic scroll function which provides a novel cursor. In operation, when a button on the pointing device controlling the cursor is operated, the cursor moves in a direction in an active window. When the cursor encounters a boundary of an active window, *the contents of the active window is scrolled if the user continues operating the button on the pointing device*, as described in col. 3, lines 1-25. The cursor is also capable of being jumped to an adjacent open window. Accordingly, the novel cursor of Berstis does not function to automatically scroll in "direct response" to being placed at a frame border structure. Instead, the scrolling in Berstis requires operating a pointing device that controls the cursor. Furthermore, Berstis does not describe a method for pushing and alluring a user through a website even if the user does nothing.

In view of the foregoing remarks and amendments, Claims 1, 10, 11, 21 and 31 are allowable over Berstis and the corresponding rejection under 35 USC 102(b) should be withdrawn. Since Claims 2-9, 12-20, 22-30 and 32-39 depend from independent Claims 1, 10, 11, 21 and 31, respectively, then for the same reasons set forth above with regard to Claims 1, 10, 11, 21 and 31, these dependent claims are also allowable over Berstis and the corresponding rejections under 35 USC 102(b) should be withdrawn.

**Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by  
Berstis et al. (US 5,874,936) in view of Bates et al. (US 6,222,641)**

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In paragraphs 42-45 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects Claims 25-26 and 35 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable by Berstis et al. (US 5,874,936) in view of Bates et al. (US 6,222,641). Applicant has amended the claims to better clarify applicant's invention.

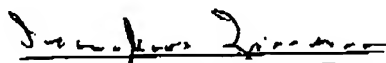
The Examiner relied upon Bates for blinking links on a page. The Examiner summarizes Bates operations as "if the right mouse button is pressed ... the web browser navigates" (See paragraph 43, lines 14-15 of the Office Action). Accordingly, Bates does not scroll to push and allure even if the user does nothing. Scrolling and navigation requires the user to activate the pointing device and click the appropriate buttons. Therefore, the combination of Berstis in view of Bates does not teach the now claimed invention.

In view of the foregoing remarks and amendments, Claims 25-26 and 35 are allowable over the combination of Berstis in view of Bates and the corresponding rejection under 35 USC 103(a) should be withdrawn.

### CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing remarks and amendments, the Applicant believes that she has overcome all of the Examiner's basis for rejection, and that this application therefore stands in condition for allowance. However, if the Examiner is of the opinion that such action can not be taken, the Applicant requests that he contact her undersigned attorney at (908) 654-8000 in order to resolve any outstanding issues without the necessity of issuing another Office Action.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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Dated: November 26, 2004  
Westfield, New Jersey

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**CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

I hereby certify that on November 26, 2004 I caused an Amendment to U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/052,692 to be sent by facsimile to the Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

  
Jean-Marc Zimmerman